



# MEMOIRS

OF THE

## ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL

VOL. XI, No. 3, pp. 131—146

### THE PALÆOGRAPHY OF THE HATHIGUMPHA AND THE NANAGHAT INSCRIPTIONS

BY

R. D. BANERJI, M.A.,  
*Benares Hindu University*



PRINTED AT THE BAPTIST MISSION PRESS  
PUBLISHED BY THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 1, PARK STREET,  
CALCUTTA

1930

# NOTIC

The *Memoirs of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* are published usually complete in themselves and all of which may be obtained which two or more may run concurrently according to circumstances by a single author or edited by a single editor; others, continual are as a rule completed in a period of from 3 to 5 years. The average of 560 pages of text and 12 plates, each extra plate single subjects have no standard number of pages or plates.

Subscriptions for complete volumes are not accepted, but new numbers published. Completed volumes are obtainable at £1.

Single numbers are charged for at the rate of 9 annas for a plate, map, table, etc., not in the text; postage extra.

Members of the Asiatic Society of Bengal receive the same by virtue of their membership, and, if ordering back issues directly from the Society, will be entitled to a discount of 25%.

back, which  
into volume  
a simple "d  
there. Whi  
ll to contai  
times denote  
or supply e  
et, and for t  
is, by virtu  
ps. 25.

## Revised prices of loose numbers of the "Memoirs"

All previous prices as printed on the issues of back numbers of the "Memoirs" of the Asiatic Society of Bengal were cancelled in 1923.

Loose numbers will in future, until further notice, be sold at the fixed rate of nine annas per unit.

Units are calculated on the basis of one for each 16 pages or part of 16 pages of text, and one for each plate, or map not in the text, contained in any number.

All old sterling equivalents are cancelled. Postage extra.

Obtainable from the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. 1, Park Street, Calcutta, or from the Society's Agents:—

Messrs. LUCAS & CO., 26, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

M. PAUL GEUTHNER, 13, Rue Jacob, Paris, VI.

BUCHHANDLUNG OTTO HARRASSOWITZ, 14, Querstrasse, Leipzig.

Messrs. TRICKER, SPINK & CO., 3, Bishopsgate, East, Calcutta.

Residents in Europe should order from the Local Agents.

When ordering direct from the Society the following rules should be observed:—

Orders should be addressed to the Asiatic Society of Bengal and not to any official by name or title.

All Cheques, Money Order, etc., should be made payable to "The Treasurer, Asiatic Society of Bengal".

Orders for books should be accompanied by a full name and address, legible written, and should be sent on a separate sheet of paper containing no other communication.

In India, books are supplied by V.P.P.

## Memoirs of the Asiatic Society of Bengal

Progress Statement, revised to June, 1930

### Vol. I

Price

Rs. a.s.

I.	<i>On certain Tibetan Scrolls and Images lately brought from Gyantse.</i> —By M.M. & C. VIDYABHARATI.	1 3
II.	<i>Sab-Amon-mazar: a Study in Primitive Christianity.</i> —By H. E. STANFORD.	1 3
III.	<i>The Similarities of the Tibetan to the Khotan-Brāhma-Ghātakā.</i> —By A. H. PARKER.	1 3
IV.	<i>Astronomical Equipment in the Eleventh Century.</i> —A.D.—By H. E. STANFORD and R. D. ASH.	1 11
V.	<i>Malayalan Harpoons in the Ind. Mar., with a list of Indian I. Harpoons.</i> —By N. ANANDALAL.	1 2
VI.	<i>Astraharuf Coffers or Plate Grants of Dabirha Sea.</i> —By GANESH MORAM LAKHAR.	1 3
VII.	<i>Festivals and Folklore of Galen.</i> —By GUYLAH MCNAULAD.	1 11
(NOTE.)	Page numbering mistakenly the same as for No. VIII, namely, 03-072.	
VIII.	<i>Notes on the Botany of Algeria and British Gokhal.</i> —By C. A. SEYMOUR.	1 2
(NOTE.)	Page numbering mistakenly the same as for No. VII, namely, 01-15.	
*IX.	<i>Religion and Customs of the Uzuni.</i> —By the late REV. PATRICK BRETON, F.L.	1 3
X.	<i>Notes on the Fauna of a District in Southern India (Herpetology).</i> —By R. C. WHITING.	1 3
ANNANDALE, with a list of Manuscripts by R. C. WHITING.	1 3	
XI.	<i>Armed and Armored in the Progress of Diseases in Bengal.</i> —Compiled by D. C. PATERSON.	1 3
XII.	<i>Earth-Eating and the Earth-Eating Habit in India.</i> —By H. E. STANFORD.	1 11
XIII.	<i>On a Cup-Mark Inscription in the Chalukya Valley.</i> —By R. H. C. WALSH.	1 3
XIV.	<i>A Descriptive List of the Sea-Snakes (Hydrophiidae) in the Indian Islands.</i> —By R. H. C. WALSH.	1 3
XV.	<i>Common Snakes and Precious Stones, chiefly from Darjeeling, with some Notes.</i> —By D. C. PATERSON.	1 11
XVI.	<i>The Common Hydrophise of Bengal: its Systematic Position and Life History.</i> —By N. ANANDALAL.	1 3
XVII.	<i>Animals in the Jataka of of Pava.</i> —By MOORJIAN CHAKRABARTI.	1 2
XVIII.	<i>Some Current Persian Tales told by Professional Story-Tellers.</i> —By D. C. PATERSON.	1 11
XIX.	<i>The Dard at Khelat in Western Tibet.</i> —By A. H. PARKER.	1 3
Supplement, Miscellaneous, Part I. 1. <i>The Illustration in Eastern India.</i> 2. <i>Miscellaneous Objects from the Regional Collection of the Museum.</i> 3. <i>Notes on the Fauna of some parts of Annandale.</i>	1 4	
Supplement, Miscellaneous, Part II. 1. <i>Some Malayan Weevils.</i> —By N. ANANDALAL.	1 4	
2. <i>Flies of a Persian Gentleman's Hand.</i> —By D. C. PATERSON.	1 4	

Volume Complete (1905-1907). Title and Index issued (dated 1907).

[No complete volume available. Loose numbers: all available except No. 94.]

THE PALÆOGRAPHY OF THE HATHIGUMPIA AND THE NANAGHAT  
INSCRIPTIONS.

*By R. D. BANERJI, M.A.  
Benares Hindu University.*

*42987.*

CONTENTS

							Page
1. HATHICUMPHA INSCRIPTION	..	..	..	..	..	..	132
2. THE NAVAGHAT INSCRIPTIONS	..	..	..	..	..	..	133
3. THE COMPARISON	..	..	..	..	..	..	139
4. CONCLUSIONS	..	..	..	..	..	..	141

## THE PALAEOGRAPHY OF THE HATHIGUMPIA AND THE NANAGHAT INSCRIPTIONS.

By R. D. BANERJI, M.A.

*Benares Hindu University.*

In the first volume of the Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey, Rai Bahadur Ramaprasad Chanda, who has analysed the letters of the votive inscriptions discovered on the railing of the *stūpas* at Sanchi for the first time, arranged Indian Brahmi inscriptions, from the third century B.C. to the second century A.D., in the following order :—

- (1) Edicts of Asoka.
- (2) Nagarjuni Hill Cave Inscriptions of Asoka's grandson, Daśaratha.
- (3) Besnagar Garuda pillar inscription.
- (4) (a) Inscriptions on the railings of Stupa No. I at Sanchi.  
(b) Inscriptions on the railings of Stupa No. II at Sanchi.  
(c) Bharut railing inscription.  
(d) Inscriptions on the remnants of the old Bodhgaya railing.
- (5) (a) Besnagar Garuda pillar inscription of the year XII after the installation of Maharāja Bhagavata.  
(b) Inscription of Nāyanika, widow of the Andhra King Satakarni I in the Nanaghat Cave.  
(c) Bharut *torana* (Gate) inscription.
- (6) Hathigumpha Inscription of Kharavela, King of Kaliṅga.
- (7) Sanchi *Toraya* inscriptions.
- (8) Inscriptions of the time of Śoḍasa.
- (9) Inscriptions of the time of Kanishka.<sup>1</sup>

In 1919, the author was deputed by the Government of Bombay to assist Mr. K. P. Jayaswal, Bar.-at-law, then Honorary Secretary of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society, in taking fresh impressions of the Hathigumpha inscription, when a third fresh impression of this important inscription was taken. This new impression was very helpful in the study of the forms of letters used in this important inscription, as the impression reproduced in the Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society with Mr. K. P. Jayaswal's first reading of this record<sup>2</sup> is not very distinct and therefore cannot be used for an accurate palaeographical analysis. No attempt appears to have been made to study the forms of letters used in the Hathi-

<sup>1</sup> *Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India*, No. 1, pp. 15–16.

<sup>2</sup> *Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society*, Vol. III, pp. 425–72.

gumpha Inscription since the publication of Bühler's monumental work on Indian Palaeography and in the absence of such data, the inscription has been placed by various people in various strata of Indian chronology. An analysis of the forms of different letters of the alphabet used in the Hathigumpha Inscription of Kharavela is therefore necessary to determine its proper position in the chronological scale.

### I. HATHIGUMPHA INSCRIPTION.

#### A. VOWELS.

Beginning with the vowels, one finds that the form of *a* used in this inscription is that in which the two curves, forming the left side of the letter, do not touch each other at the point, where they join the vertical straight line on the right; cf. *anugaha anekani* (1.7), *acitayitā* (1.4) *ahata*<sup>1</sup> (1.5). The initial form of *a* is not to be found in this record but the medial form is generally denoted by a short, vertical, perfectly straight stroke to the right, as in the Maurya alphabet. The later form of the medial *a* also is to be found in certain cases; cf. *tha* in *patisamthāpanam* (1.3). The initial form of *i* is not clear and distinct in this inscription but in the medial forms we notice certain changes. In the first instance, the ordinary form of medial *i*, used in this record, is the form with which we are familiar in earlier and later Maurya inscriptions; but certain later forms have also been used side by side. These later forms are indicated by a disparity in the size of the vertical and the horizontal lines, which are equal in length in Mauryan inscriptions and also by the softening of the right angle into a curve; while in certain cases these two straight lines join to become a slightly curved line. The older forms are to be noticed in the first five or six lines; cf. *sri* (1.4). The disparity in size may be observed in *hi* after *sandasana* (1.5) as well as *nagarim* in the same line. The softening of the angle into a curve is noticeable almost everywhere; cf. *pithi mithrayitī* (1.3). The degeneration of the right angle into a slightly curved line is noticeable in the last line of the inscription; cf. *m* in *rūhini* (1.7). The initial long *i* is also absent in this inscription. The original medial form as used in the Maurya alphabet consists of a short straight horizontal line from the right end of which another straight line rises at right angles to the base line; while a second vertical straight line rises from the base line, parallel to and to the left of the first vertical line. This form is rare in this inscription. The first change in it is the softening of the right angle. This we find in *Kurī* (1.4). Later changes are the divergence between the vertical line which stands on the base line thus forming acute and obtuse angle with the latter, instead of right angle, cf. *ri* in *sriṇī* (1.2). In the next form, there are two vertical lines at two ends of the base line none of which are at right angles, cf. *hi* in *hiśī* (1.2). The latest development is the suppression of the base line as in *ti* in *citatī* (1.2). The initial form of *o* is to be found as *u* (1.5) and *u* if *tī* wants to be set in the *u* initial forms as well as in the medial forms there is no deviation from the ancient "four

<sup>1</sup> The original form of *ahata* is not known. It is likely that the letter was written in the form of *ha* followed by *tha*.

form; cf. *Kumari* (1.14). The long *ū* is to be found in its medial form only as in *rūpa* (1.2). The initial form of *e* is to be found in *etina* (1.8), where the form is similar to that of *dha*, as two of the lines of the triangular forms have coalesced into a curve. Among the vowels the only other initial forms which remains to be noticed are *ai* and *o*. The very rare *ai* is to be found in *Anena* (1.1). The initial form of *o* is to be found in *oghālitam* (1.6) where there is no difference from the older Maurya form.

### B. CONSONANTS.

Among the consonants *ka* is cruciform in shape, in which the length of the vertical line, below the point of its junction with the horizontal line, is greater than its length above that line; cf. *Kalimgadhipatina* (1.1) and *kāravati* (1.4). Two different forms of *kha* have been used in this inscription. We find that the first form is that in which there is a regular circle or sphere in the lower part of this letter. There is a triangle at the end of the vertical line instead of the circle, in the form used in *Kharavela* (1.1) and the circle or sphere in *Kharavela* (1.17). Another form is without any appendage in its lower part; cf. *tekha* (1.2) and *nikhita* (1.5). Many different forms of *ga* have been used. The oldest of them, no doubt, is that in which there is an angle at the top, though the sides are slightly curved, cf. *nagarim* (1.5). The second form is the round broad-backed one, cf. *Gandhava* and *gīta* (1.5), *gopura* (1.3). There are many sub-varieties among the later forms, which depend entirely upon the extent of divergence of the two limbs of the letter. Three different forms of *gha* have been used side by side in this inscription. The older Maurya form, in which the lower part of the latter is yet curved, is to be found in *ghātāpayitā* (1.8). The transitional form in which the curve is modified by being slightly angularised is to be found in *oghālitam* (1.6), where the left limb of the curve has become a right angle, while the right end remains a perfect curve. The latest form is to be found in *megha* (1.1), where the curve has disappeared giving place to two right angles.

The form of *ca* is that of the earlier inscriptions and consists of a vertical straight line to the lower part of which is attached a semi-circle, on the left side of it. Three clear cases of *cha* are to be met with *pachima* (1.4), *achariyam* (1.13), and *vochine* (1.16) and in all of these three cases the form used is the older Mauryan form, in which two perfect semi-circles are attached to the bottom of a short vertical straight line, one on each side of it. Three different forms of *ja* have been used. The older form is to be found in the majority of cases and in this form the angularisation of curves is not yet noticeable. This we find in *Vija* (1.2), *yovarajam* (1.2). Side by side with this form, the transitional form is to be found in a few cases where we notice the partial angularisation of the curves, as in *visajati* (1.7). The later angularised form is to be noticed in one or two cases; cf. *rāja* in *Ceti-rāja* (1.1), where in spite of the angularisation of the curves, the left end of the letter has not become a straight line as in later Kuṣāṇa forms. *Jha* does not occur.

The form of *Ta* is that of a vertical semi-circle as in the Maurya alphabet cf. *makuṭa* (1.5) *oghālitam* and *vāṭa* (1.6). So also is the case of *tha*, which is a complete

circle : cf. *Rathika* (1.1) and *pāṭhāpāyati* (1.14). *Da* also has the old form e.g., *kadāra* (1.2) and *Pādarāja* (1.13). *Dha* occurs in (1.5) according to Mr. Jayaswal,<sup>1</sup> but this letter is not at all clear in the impressions and is, therefore, being left out. There is no difference in the form of *na* used in this inscription and the Maurya form, where the horizontal lines at the top and bottom of the letter are perfectly straight and parallel, has been used in all cases.

Three different forms of *ta* have been used, two of which are older forms ; in the first one of which the lower part of the letter is a semi-circle and this form is to be found in the majority of cases ; cf. *arāhātānam* (1.1) and *tato* (1.2). In the second one, the place of the curve is taken by two different tangential strokes from the lower end of the vertical straight line ; cf. *hita* (1.6). The third form is the later one to be found in the inscriptions in Cave No. X at Nasik,<sup>2</sup> where the vertical straight line does not stand exactly on the centre of the lower part of the letter, but partly to the left. This form is to be seen in *Ceti* (1.1) and *avadātēna* (1.2). There is no change in *tha*, which is a perfect circle with a point in its centre ; cf. *civuthe* (1.4). Two forms of *da* have been used ; (1) in which there is no angularisation of the curve in the middle of the letter, cf. *pāṇḍarasa* and (2) in which the curve in the middle of the letter has become angularised, cf. *pāṇādena* (1.9). So also in the case of *dha* two forms are to be found. In the first form, the letter consists of a vertical straight line to the right and a semi-circle or a large segment of a circle to the left, both ends of which meet both ends of the straight line ; cf. *Kalīngādhipatinā* (1.1), *padhame* (1.3), and *vidhi* (1.2). In all of these forms, the angles formed by the curve with this line are equal both at the top and the bottom. In the other form, the angle at the bottom is smaller than that at the top ; cf. *Vijādhara* (1.5), *Madhurām* (1.8). There is no change in *na*, the base line of which is perfectly straight.

Four different forms of *pa* are to be found in this inscription : (1) The first of them is the ancient Maurya form in which the lower part of the letter is a perfect curve. There are two instances of this form ; the first *pa* in *pāṭhāpāyati* (1.4) and *Utarāpādha* (1.11). (2) Next comes the transitional form in which one side of the curve becomes rectangular while the other side remains curved ; cf. *pāṇdarasa* (1.2), and *kārāpāṇā* (1.5). (3) Last of all, comes the later form in which the lower part consists of two right angles instead of a perfect curve ; cf. *Kalīngādhipatinā* (1.1), the second *pa* in *pāṭhāpāyati* (1.4) and *apayāto* (1.8). The fourth form is the early *Kṣatrapa* or *Kuṣāṇa* form, in which though the right angle appears, both vertical arms of the letter are almost equal in height ; cf. *Kaṇarukho* (1.9). In this inscription, however, only the first three forms are to be found in large numbers. *Pha* does not occur at all and *ba* is almost a perfect square in shape ; cf. *bāhula* (1.4), *budho* (1.5). In *bha*, in the majority of cases, the length of both straight lines in the lower part of the letter is not the same. The majority of cases show the later form, with the exception of *Bhojake* (1.6), where both of the lower limbs are of equal length ; cf.

<sup>1</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. IV, p. 398.

<sup>2</sup> *Epi. Ind.*, Vol. VIII, pp. 78-86; Nos. 10-14a.

*abhisitamato* (1.3). In all cases, however, the right arm of the letter consists of a single line and not three as in the case of the older Maurya form. Two different forms of *ma* are noticeable. One is the older form in which the lower part of the letter consists of a circle and the upper part of two well-rounded curves. This form is to be found in the majority of cases; cf. *Mahāmeghavāhanena* (1.1), *Kumāra* (1.2), and *pachima* (1.4). The other form is the transitional form between the Maurya and the Kuṣāṇa ones, in which the lower part of the letter consists of a triangle while the upper part consists of two curves; cf. *namo* (1.1), *Mahārājābhisechanam* (1.3) and *satamam* (1.7).

There are two different forms of *ya* in the Maurya alphabet, both of which have been used in the Hathigumpha inscription. In one of these forms, the lower part of the letter consists of a single curve; cf. *Yo Venābhivijayo* (1.2), while in the other it consists of two different curves, cf. *haya* (1.4). Both forms have been used side by side in this inscription. *Ra* consists of a straight line which does not end in a series of curves, styled "the corkscrew pattern" by Rai Bahadur Ramaprasad Chanda.<sup>1</sup> Three forms of *la* are to be seen; e.g., (1) the older Maurya form or the form in which the lower part of the letter is a perfect curve and the right arm is higher than the left; cf. *lekha* (1.2) and *tālam* (1.3). The second form is slightly later in date, in which, though the lower part is still curved, the height of the right vertical line has diminished; cf. *bahulam* (1.4), and *Kalimga* (1.3). In the third form, though the height of the vertical line on the right is greater than that of the left limb of the letter, the lower part has become rectangular, cf. *Kalimga*, (1.3), *Tanasuliya* (1.6), *paṭālako* (1.16) and *Khāravela* (1.17). There are two different forms of *va*, the first of which is the older Maurya form, in which the lower part of the letter is round or circular; cf. the first *va* in *vavahāra* (1.2) as well as that in *supavata* (1.14). The other form is the later form, in which the lower part of the letter consists of a triangle. This form has been used in the majority of cases in this inscription; cf. *sava* (1.1), *vidhi* (1.2), *vāta* (1.3), and *vase* (1.4).

The only instance of the palatal *śa* in this inscription is to be found in the last line, in the word *Viniśrito*, which has been read correctly by Mr. Jayaswal for the first time, all previous scholars having read *vinigato*. The subscript *r* is denoted by an additional horizontal stroke attached to the lower end of the right limb. The lingual *śa* does not occur, but there are three varieties of the dental *sa*; (1) the Mauryan form as in *Sidhānam* (1.1), (2) later Maurya form as in *sava* (1.1), and (3) the Early Kuṣāṇa form as in *Civuthe vase* (1.5). Among these, however, the first two have been used in the majority of cases. Similarly, three different forms of *ha* have been used side by side, in this inscription, as in the case of *la*. The older form is that in which the lower part is curved but the height of the left vertical line is greater than that of the right limb; cf. *Mahārājābhisechanam* and *vihata* (1.3). In the transitional forms, the lower part is slightly angularised or the height of the left limb is reduced. In the former sub-variety can be placed *Mahārāja* and *Mahāmeghavāhana* (1.1). The reduction of

<sup>1</sup> *Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India* : No. 1, p. 5.

the height of the left limb is to be noticed in *haya* and *bahulam* (1.4). The angular form of the letter is to be found in *vavahāra* (1.2), *bhīngārehi* (1.6).

## II. THE NANAGHAT INSCRIPTIONS.

A comparatively small number of letters have been used in the Nanaghat inscription. Of vowels, the initial forms used are those of *a* and *i*. Among constants *gha*, *na*, *jha*, *da*, *dha*, *ṇa*, and *pha* as well as the palatal and lingual sibilants have not been used at all.

### A. VOWELS.

Among vowels, the form of *a* used consists of a straight vertical line on the right, to the middle of which is attached two slanting or tangential lines, one going towards the top and the other towards the bottom, both on the left side, cf. *apratihata* (1.2), *Amgiya* (1.3), *agādheya* (1.6). The only exception is *Asamedho* (B.1.1). The inscription has suffered much since the publication of the first facsimile in 1883.<sup>1</sup> Whatever portions of it remained undamaged show that no other form of *a* has been used. The initial form of *i* has been used only once in the invocation to Indra in line 1 (*Indasa namo*).

### B. CONSONANTS.

Only one form of *ka* is to be found, which is a regular Latin cross in shape, in which the horizontal straight line is shorter in length than the vertical and the portion of the vertical line below the horizontal line is longer than the portion above the horizontal line, cf. *Sāmkamsana* (1.1) and *Cakasa* (1.2).

The form of *kha* used does not show any circle or triangle at the bottom of the straight line, which forms its right limb ; cf. *Dakhināpatha* (1.2) but in this word the form of the letter is not very clear. There are two other clear instances, one of which is *dikha* (1.5) and the other *dakhinā* (1.6) ; while in the second part of the inscription the letter is to be found several times in the word *dakhinā*.<sup>2</sup> Several forms of *ga* are to be found in this inscription. The most common form is the broad one, in which the curve in the upper part of the letter is almost a straight line and not a curve ; cf. *Amgiya* (1.3). Another form is the Maurya form, in which the angle at the top has not given way to the curve ; cf. *agādheya* (1.6). A more clear instance is to be found in *ānāga* (1.5) and *Sāgara* (1.3). The earlier form is to be found in *giri* (1.3) as well as in *gaha* (1.5) ; *gha* and *ṇa* do not occur in this inscription.

In the next *varga*, *ca* consists of a vertical straight line on the right and a semi-circle on the left which is attached to the foot of the vertical straight line on its left side ; cf. *Camda*. A slightly modified form is to be found in (1.4) in the word *Cakasa* where the letter resembles the letter *va* of the Kuṣāṇa period and consists of a short vertical straight line at the bottom of which is a modified triangle, the angles of which have turned into curves. *Cha* occurs only once, in 1.7 of the second part of the large inscription in the word *chavasa*. Here the form of the letter consists of a

<sup>1</sup> *Reports of the Archaeological Survey of Western India, Vol. V; Report on the Elura Caves and the Brahmanical and Jaina caves in Western India, London, 1883, pl., LI, 1 and 2.*

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 60-61.

vertical straight line the lower part of which acts as the diameter of a circle. *Ja* is rather rare. It is to be found in the last line of the first part of the big inscription in the word *Rāja*, which has been correctly restored as *Rājasuya*. Here, the form is that of the English letter E without the angles, or rather it consists of two semi-circles placed one above the other, both of which are open towards the right. *Jha* does not occur but *ñā* occurs several times in the word *yamña* or *yaña*. The form consists of a short vertical stroke at the top, attached to the right end of which is a straight line. To the right of this straight line, and joining it at its middle, is another horizontal straight line, at the end of which is another vertical straight line, going down. In the forms which are legible in this inscription, all vertical lines form right angles with all horizontal lines which they meet; cf. *Yamña* (1.6).

*Ta* consists of a semi-circle open to the right; cf. *pata* (B.II.4-5). *Tha* is more common as in the word *Yitha*. It consists of a plain circle; cf. *Yitho* in 1.1 of the second part of the large inscription. *Da*, *dha*, and *na* do not occur in this inscription. *Ta* generally consists of a curve hanging to the lower end of a vertical straight line; cf. *mata* (1.5). In certain cases, the upper vertical line is not attached exactly to the middle of the curve, cf. *apratihata*, where both forms are of this type. An older Maurya form is to be found in *mahimavatanam* (1.1), where instead of the curve there are two tangential strokes, dropping down from the bottom of the vertical straight line. *Tha* consists of a complete circle with its centre marked by a dot; cf. *asaratha* (B.I.1). *Dha* consists of two different types. In the first type, the letter consists of a vertical straight line to the left of which and attached to its ends is a semi-circle. In the other type, the semi-circle decreases in size to an arc of a circle which is smaller than a semi-circle, and in which the angle at the bottom is often smaller than that at the top; cf. *vadhanasa* (1.3), *dhanadasa* (1.4). In *da*, no angle is to be found in the middle, where instead of it a well-defined semi-circle is to be seen; cf. *Indasa* and *camda* (1.1). In the second part of the inscription, *da* occurs in the words *dakhinā* and *dinā* several times but no angle is visible. The forms, however, are not so regularly formed as in the first part; cf. the form of this letter in the word *dakhinā* in the first part of 1.6. *Na* consists of a perfectly straight horizontal base line and standing at right angles to it, a vertical straight line, which are almost equal in length. The lengths of the horizontal and vertical straight lines, however, vary in certain cases; cf. the form used in the first word *kāhāpanā* in 1.10.

Many different forms of *pa* are to be seen in this inscription. The older Maurya form is to be found in 1.4 of the second part of the big inscription. The later Maurya form, in which the vertical line has decreased in height, is to be found in *masopavasiniya* (1.5). The next later form in which the curves have turned into straight angles is to be found in *apratihata* (1.2) and *putradasa* (1.4). The last mentioned form appears to be the usual one as it occurs more frequently than others. *Pha* does not occur and *ba* occurs only twice; cf. the word *brahmachariyāya* (1.5) and *bityo* in B. I.1. In both of these cases the form of the letter is that of the 1 re. But *bityo* the upper line of the square is not straight; *bha* 1 ; 1 1.

in 1.4 of part A. It occurs once more in the second part, in the word *bhagala* in B. 1.4, but in this case the form is very indistinct and therefore it is not reproduced. In the word *bhariyā*, the form of *bha* used, consists of a vertical straight line on the right, from the middle of which there is another horizontal straight line at right angles to it, on the left. From the left end of this horizontal straight line another vertical straight line drops at right angles downwards, the form thus differing from that of the older or Maurya alphabet. The letter *ma* consists of a circle at the bottom and two curved lines, the top of it. This form is a very near approach to the Maurya form of this letter. The early Kuṣāṇa form is also used; cf. *asamedho*, (B.1.1).

Only one form of *Ya* has been used. This is the anchor-shaped form, in which there is a semi-circle or arc of a circle in the lower part, which is open towards the top. From the centre of this arc a vertical straight line rises at right angles. *Ra* consists of a perfectly straight vertical line. The form of *la* used in the majority of cases, is of the old Maurya type in which the straight line in the right half of the letter is still higher than the left limb; cf. *bālāya* and *kula* in 1.3, and *rūpālamkāro* in 1.1 of part B. The other form appears to be southern. It is to be found in *balayāya* (1.3) and *vasalathi* (1.8). This second form appears to have been evolved out of the peculiar form of *la* used in certain cases in the Bhāṭṭiprolu inscriptions; cf. the form of this constant in *kelo* in 1.5 of the inscription on the lid of the third casket discovered at this place.<sup>1</sup> Two different forms of *va* are to be found, the earlier one, which consists of a vertical straight line on the top and a sphere or circle attached to the lower part of this line, is to be found in *vadhanasa* (1.3). The later form in which the sphere or circle is changed into a triangle is to be found in *Vāsu-devānam* (1.1), also *devasa* (1.4).

The palatal and medial sibilants have not been used in this inscription, but we find several different forms of the dental sibilant. The Maurya form of the dental sibilant has not been used in a single instance in this inscription. In the majority of cases, the vertical lines of both limbs of this letter are almost equal; cf. *Dhammasa* and *Imdasa* in 1.1. In certain cases, the difference between the right and left limbs has increased and the latter has assumed the form with which we are familiar in Kuṣāṇa inscriptions; cf. *Kumāravarasa* and *Vedisirisa* (1.1), *sūrasa* and *cakasa* (1.2), *vadhanasa* and *Sāgara* (1.3), and this is certainly the type-specimen of the dental sibilant used in this inscription. In the case of the aspirate, the Maurya form is to be found in *Mahārathino* (1.3), *apratihato* (1.2), and *gaha* (1.5). The second form, however, is observable in the word *kāhāpāna*, both in the first and the second part of the inscription, in which the height of the left vertical line is certainly much less.

### III. THE COMPARISON.

We are now in a position to institute a comparison between the forms of the letters used in the Nanaghat and the Hathigumpha inscriptions. It has generally been supposed that the Nanaghat inscription is much earlier than the Hathigumpha

<sup>1</sup> *Epi. Ind.*, Vol. II, p. 328, No. VIII.

inscription. This mistaken view is entirely due to the faulty facsimile published by Bühler in 1883, after which date no other facsimile has been published nor do we know of any attempt to secure and publish a more accurate reproduction of this important record.

#### A. VOWELS.

The only vowel, the initial form of which has been used in both inscriptions, is *a*. On comparing three specimens from each inscriptions it is to be noticed that the form used in the Hathigumpha inscription in (1) *acitayita* (l. 4), (2) *ahata* (l. 5), and (3) *anugaha* and *anckani* (l. 7) is certainly later than the form used in the Nanaghat inscription in three cases (1) *apratihata* (l. 3), (2) *Amgiya* (l. 3), and *agadheya* (l. 6); but is the same as that used in *Asamedho* in B.I.I of the latter record. The general softening of the angle in the medial forms of the short and long *i*, which is to be found in the Hathigumpha inscription is rarely found in the Nanaghat records.

#### B. CONSONANTS.

Among consonants, the form of *ka* used in the majority of cases, in both inscriptions, is perfectly identical. This form shows greater length in the second or lower portion of the vertical straight line, which is below the horizontal line, compared with the part of it above that line. In the Hathigumpha inscription, the form used in *Kalimgādhipatina* (l. 1) and *karayati* (l. 4) is exactly similar to that used in *Sam-kamisanasa* (l. 1) and *cakasa* (l. 2) of the Nanaghat inscription. Two forms of *kha* have been used in the Hathigumpha inscription but only one form has been used in the Nanaghat record. In the second form, used in the Hathigumpha inscription, which has also been used in the Nanaghat inscription, there is no pendant hanging from the bottom of the vertical line and therefore there is no indication in this letter which can enable one to determine the age of this consonant by a comparison. A number of varieties are to be noticed in *ga* in both inscriptions. Thus the oldest or the Maurya form is to be found in *nagarim* (l. 5) of the Hathigumpha inscription and in *giri* (l. 3) and *gaha* (l. 5) of the Nanaghat inscriptions. The next form is that in which the angle at the top of the letter is retained but the sides are curved; cf. *agādheya* (l. 6) of the Nanaghat inscriptions. The later broad-backed form, in which the angle at the top of the letter gives way to a curve, is to be seen in both inscriptions; cf. *Amgiya* (l. 3) of the Nanaghat inscriptions and *Gopura* (l. 3), *Gandhava*, and *gīta* (l. 5) of the Hathigumpha inscription. *Gha* does not occur in the Nanaghat inscription, but it should be noted in this connection that the Hathigumpha inscription shows at least three different varieties of this consonant and in this record, the early Maurya form has been used side by side with the early Kuṣana form, in which the curve at the bottom has turned into two right angles. In both inscriptions, the form of *ca* used is that of the earlier inscriptions of the Maurya period; cf. *catubisati* (l. 2), *pāncame* (l. 6) in the Hathigumpha inscription and *Caṇḍa* (l. 1), *cakasa* (l. 2), *carita* (l. 5) in the Nanaghat inscription. *Cha* occurs at least four times in the Hathigumpha inscription, but is to be found only once in the Nanaghat inscription. In the latter case, the form is that of a vertical straight line, the lower end of which bisects or acts

as a diameter of a circle. But the Hathigumpha inscription shows the use of "the butterfly type" of Rai Bahadur Ramaprasad Chanda<sup>1</sup>; cf. *pachima* (l. 4), *chata* (l. 5), *achariyam* (l. 13), and *vochine* (l. 16). In the Nanaghat inscription please see the forms in *cha-vase* (B.l. 7) and *chando* (l. 6). *Ja* also is very rare in the Nanaghat inscription while it is quite common in the Hathigumpha record. In the Nanaghat inscription it is to be found only once; in A. l. 10 in the word *Rājasuya*. Here, the form of the letter is that of the old English letter E, in which right angles have taken place of the curves. This form has also been used in the majority of cases in the Hathigumpha inscription; cf. (I) *Vijā* (l. 2), *Yovarajam* (l. 20), *gaja* (l. 4); but in this record transitional as well as later forms are also to be found. The transitional form is that in which angularisation of the curves has taken place to a certain extent; cf. *visajati* (l.7) and the more finished form of the first century B.C., or the early Kuṣāṇa form<sup>2</sup> in which all curves have given place to angles. In this form, the letter has the appearance of the Roman letter E and it is to be found in one or two cases only; cf. *Cetirāja* (l. 1). *Jha* does not occur in any of these inscriptions, while *ñā* to be found in the Nanaghat inscription is of no use for purposes of comparison.

The form of *ṭa* in both inscriptions is the same; cf. *makuṭa* (l. 5), *oghāṭītam*, and *vāṭā* (l. 6) of the Hathigumpha inscription and *paṭā* (B. ll. 4-5) of the Nanaghat inscription. *Tha* also is exactly similar in both inscriptions; cf. *luṭhita* (l. 1) and *paṭhāṭayati* (l. 4) of the Hathigumpha inscriptions and the word *yitha* in various parts of the Nanaghat records, (B. ll. 1, 4-6). *Da*, *dha*, and *ṇa* do not occur in the Nanaghat inscription, and though they occur in the Hathigumpha inscription, no comparison can be instituted. It should be noticed in this connection that both the base and top lines of *ṇa* are perfectly straight in the latter record; cf. *gayanā* (l. 2), proving that the Kuṣāṇa form of this consonant had not come into use at that time in Orissa.

The older form of *ta* has been used in the majority of cases in both inscription; cf. *vrata* (l. 5) of the Nanaghat inscription and *ārahātānam* (l. 1) and *tato* (l.2) of the Hathigumpha inscription. The other form in which the place of the curve in the lower part of the inscription is taken by two tangential straight strokes is also to be found in both records; cf. *mahimāvatānam* (l. 1) of the Nanaghat record and *hita* (l. 6) of the Hathigumpha record. A third form also occurs in both inscriptions, in which the vertical straight line in the upper part of the letter is not placed exactly in the middle of the curve in its lower part, but is on one side; cf. *Ceti* (l. 1) and *avadātena* (l. 2) of the Hathigumpha record and *apratihata* (l. 2) of the Nanaghat inscription. The form of *tha* in both inscriptions is exactly the same, cf. *civuthe* (l. 5) of the Hathigumpha inscription and *Asaratha* (l. 1) of the second part of the Nanaghat inscription. Only one form of *da* is used in the Nanaghat inscription where no angle is to be found in the curve in the middle of the letter; cf. *Indasa* and *Canda* (l. 1); but in the second part of the inscription, there is at least one instance in which this curve at the back is not regularly formed; cf. *Dakhinā* in the first half of B. 1. 6. Compared with this, at least two different forms are used in the Hathigumpha inscrip-

<sup>1</sup> *Memoirs of the Arch. Survey of India*, No. 1, p. 5.

<sup>2</sup> *Epi. Ind.*, Vol. VIII, p. 175

tion. The first or oldest is the Maurya form in which the curve in the middle of the letter is well formed; cf. *pamdarasa* (l. 2). The other form shows this curve to have become angularised, as in *panadena* (l. 9). Both inscriptions show two different forms of *dha*. The older form is that in which the left limb of the letter consists of a complete semi-circle; cf. *Dhammasa* of the Nanaghat inscriptions and *padhame* (l. 3) and *vidhi* (l. 2) of the Hathigumpha inscription. The later form is that in which the left limb is smaller than a semi-circle; cf. *vadhanasa* (l. 3) and *dhanadasa* (l. 4) of the Nanaghat inscriptions and *Vijadhara* (l. 3) as well as *Madhuram* (l. 8) of the Hathigumpha inscription. In both inscriptions the form of *na* is similar, the base line being perfectly straight.

At least three different forms of *pa* have been used in the Nanaghat inscriptions and four in the Hathigumpha inscription. The earlier or Maurya form of this letter occurs in both inscriptions; cf. *Lokapalanam* (l. 1) of the Nanaghat inscriptions and *pañhapayati* (l. 4) as well as *Utarapadha* (l. 11) of the Hathigumpha inscription. The Nanaghat inscriptions show the use of a peculiar transitional form, in which though the lower part of the letter remains curved, the height of the left vertical line decreases very much, making both ends of the curve level; cf. *masopavasiniya* (l. 5). Another transitional form is to be found in the Hathigumpha inscription in which one side of the curve becomes rectangular while the other side remains curved; cf. *pamdarasa* (l. 2) and *karapaya* (l. 5). The next later form, in which the curve at the bottom of this letter is turned into two right angles, is the most common form in both inscriptions; cf. *apratihata* (l. 2) and *putradasa* (l. 4) of the Nanaghat inscription as well as *Kalimgadhipatina* (l. 1), the second *pa* in *pañhapayati* (l. 4) and *apayāto* (l. 8) of the Hathigumpha inscription. The Hathigumpha inscription shows a still later form, in which the lower part is rectangular, but both verticals are equal in length; cf. *Kaparukho* (l. 9). *Pha* does not occur in any of these inscriptions and the form of *ba* is almost a perfect square in both inscriptions; cf. *Bahula* (l. 4) and *Budha* (l. 5) of the Hathigumpha inscription and *brahmacariyaya* (A. 1.5) and *bityo* (B.l.1) of the Nanaghat inscription. It should be noticed that the upper line of the square in *bityo* is curved and so is one side in *bahula* of the Hathigumpha inscription. There is some difference in the form *bha* used in both of these inscriptions; cf. *Bhariyā* (l.4) of the Nanaghat inscription and *maharājābhiseccanam* (l.3) of the Hathigumpha inscription. In the latter inscription, the later form of this letter is to be found in the majority of cases, in which the lower ends of the two vertical straight lines are not equal in length; cf. *abhisitamato* (l.3). Instances of irregularly formed *bha* are also to be met with in the Nanaghat inscription; cf. *kubhiyo* (l.8). Only one form of *ma* is used in the Nanaghat inscription; cf. *Dhammasa* (l. 1), while three different forms are to be noticed in the Hathigumpha inscription. The most common form is the older Maurya one, with which there is very little difference between the form used in the Nanaghat inscription; cf. *pachima* (l.3). The second form is the transitional form; cf. *namo* (l.1) and *satamam* (l.7).

Only one form of *ya* has been used in the Nanaghat inscription; cf. *agādheya* (l.6) while two different forms have been used in the Hathigumpha inscription; cf.

*Yo Venābhivijayo* (1.2) in which the lower part consists of a single curve and *haya* (1.4) in which the lower part consists of two distinct curves. In the first form of this letter, there is no difference in any of these two inscriptions. So, also, *Ra* consists of a straight line in both inscriptions. Three different forms of *la* have been used in each of these two inscriptions. Among these three the first two are common to both. In these two forms, the first is that of Maurya inscriptions in which the height of the right limb has not decreased in size; cf. *bālāya* and *kula* (1.3) of the Nanaghat inscriptions and *lekha* (1.2) as well as *tālam* (1.3) of the Hathigumpha inscription. The second form is that in which the height of the right limb has perceptibly decreased; cf. the second *la* of *lokapālānam* (1.1) of the Nanaghat inscription. With this please compare the form of this letter in *bahulam* (1.4) and *Kalimga* (1.3) of the Hathigumpha inscription. In addition to these forms the Nanaghat inscriptions show the use of a peculiarly southern form in which the base line is suppressed; cf. *valayāya* (1.3), a specimen which is not very distinct, and *vasalathi* (1.8).<sup>1</sup> The Hathigumpha inscription shows the use of that later form in which the curve at the bottom of the letter has become two right angles; cf. *Kalimgarāja* (1.3), *Tanasuliya* (1.6), *pātālako* (1.16), and *Khāravela* (1.17)<sup>2</sup>. Both inscriptions show the use of two different forms of *va*. In the Nanaghat inscriptions the earlier form is to be seen in *vadhanasa* (1.3). In the Hathigumpha inscription the first instance of this form is to be seen in the word *vavāhara* (1.2) and in *supavata* (1.14). The later form, in which the circle at the bottom has changed into a triangle is to be found in *Vāsudevānam* (1.1) of the Nanaghat inscriptions and in the majority of cases in the Hathigumpha inscription; cf. *sava* (1.1), *vidhi* (1.2), *vāta* (1.3), and *vase* (1.4). The palatal and lingual *sas* do not occur in the Nanaghat inscriptions and in the case of the dental *sa* we find different varieties. The Maurya form is to be found in the Hathigumpha inscription in *Sidhānam* (1.1), but not in the Nanaghat inscriptions. The later Maurya form is to be found in *Samkamsana* and *Vāsudevānam* in (1.1) of the Nanaghat inscriptions and in *sava* (1.1) of the Hathigumpha inscription. The early Kuṣāṇa form is to be found in the majority of cases in the Nanaghat inscriptions; cf. *kumāravarasa* and *Vedisirisa* (1.1), *sīrasa* and *cakasa* (1.2), *vadhanasa* *Sāgara* (1.3) and *devasa* (1.4). This form is to be found rarely in the Hathigumpha inscription where there is at least one clear instance in *vase* (1.5). Two different forms of the aspirate have been used in the Nanaghat inscription, (1) the Maurya form, in which the height of the left vertical line is undiminished as in *apratihata* (1.2) and *Mahārāthino* (1.3). This form is also to be found in the Hathigumpha inscription in *Mahārājābhisecanam* and *vihata* (1.3), (2) the later Maurya form, in which the height limb is reduced, is to be found in the word *Kāhāpanā* in almost all instances in the Nanaghat inscriptions; cf. the instances in 1.10 of the first part. In the Hathigumpha inscription this later Maurya

<sup>1</sup> Cf. the forms of *la* in the last three lines of the Junagadh inscription of Rudradāman 1, e.g., *pālana* (1.18), *Kulaiṇa* and *acapālena* (1.19.) *Epi. Ind.*, Vol. VIII, pp. 44-45.

<sup>2</sup> The late Rao Bahadur Hoskote Krishna Sastri thought after examining the rock that this was *la* and not *la*. Both the writer and Mr. K. P. Jayawal have examined this portion of the rock repeatedly and we are of opinion that Mr. Krishna Sastri was led to imagine a different form by the weatherings on the rock surface. *Vide. Annual Report, Arch. Survey of India, 1922-23*, p. 130.

form is to be seen in *lava* and *bhūta*.<sup>1</sup> The Hathigumpha inscription shows the later and angularised Early Kharoṣṭī form in *māhina* (1.3) and *hita* (1.6).

#### IV. CONCLUSIONS

We have seen above that the form of *l* and *lh* is earlier in the Nanaghat inscriptions but at the same time the forms of the following consonants do not differ in these inscriptions:

(1) *t*, (2) *t*, (3) *t*, (4) *t*, (5) *dh*, (6) *th*, (7) *th*, (8) *ta*, (9) *th*, (10) *dha*, (11) *ta*, (12) *dh*, (13) *dh*, (14) *ta*, (15) *ta*, (16) *dh*, (17) *ta*, (18) *dh*, (19) *ta*, and (20) *ta*. Among the *s*-consonants, southern influence is distinctly to be felt in certain cases, in the Nanaghat inscriptions, which is totally absent in the Hathigumpha inscription. This southern influence is more pronounced in the Nanaghat inscriptions in the case of *ta*, which shows that the path to southern form of the letter, which is also to be found in certain cases in the Junagadh rock inscription of Maṇikāśrapā, Rudradāman I, and in so to some extent. In this case, the Hathigumpha inscription shows the use of the Early Kharoṣṭī form in addition to the form used in the Nanaghat inscriptions. Take, for example, *ta* and *dh*, but it must be remembered in this connection that the lead to the south of the Narmada was very little influenced by the Northern Kshatrapas or Early Kharoṣṭī script, which became the precursors of all later Northern alphabets, but was not the precursor of any Southern alphabet. The former, to some extent influenced the Southern variety of the central group of Northern inscriptions of the fifth and sixth century A.D., as is evident from the Junagadh inscription of Śāradāgupta<sup>2</sup> and the Bhīrūvalli inscription of the Yaudheyas.<sup>3</sup> On the other hand, like the initial form of *t*, certain consonants in the Hathigumpha inscription show the use of forms which are certainly later than those used in the Nanaghat inscription. They are more particularly:

- (1) The right-angle form of *ta*,
- (2) The right-angled form of *da*,
- (3) The form of *lh* in which the left vertical is shorter than the right, and
- (4) The angular form of *ra*.

Thus the difference in the forms of letters used in these inscriptions are so very few, that the occurrence of certain later forms in any one of them cannot be taken to indicate a later date of that particular inscription; specially in view of the fact, that the record, in which such later forms of characters were used, lies about a thousand miles distant from the other.

We must now return to Rai Bahadur Ramprasad Chanda's arrangement of Brāhmī inscriptions from the third century B.C. to the first century A.D. He has recently reviewed his own position with regard to this arrangement in reply to certain criticisms which has appeared in the Journal and Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.<sup>4</sup> In this new contribution to the subject, Chanda has carefully

<sup>1</sup> Fleet, *Gupta Inscriptions*, pp. 57-61, pt. VIII.

<sup>2</sup> See Vol. XVII, 1913, pp. 225-31.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., p. 226, pt. XXXVI, B.

confined himself to the votive inscriptions on the Sanchi *Stūpas*. He does not bring up the question of the general arrangement of Brāhmī inscriptions but confines himself to a broad classification of Northern Indian Brāhmī :—

- “ 1. Mauryan Brāhmī,
- 2. Early Śuṅga or second century B.C., variety of Brāhmī agreeing with the Mauryan Brāhmī in all particulars except the monumental forms of *a*, *bha*, *dha* and *ha*.
- 3. First century B.C., Brāhmī characterised by straight vertical lines with thickened tops called *serif*,
- 4. First century A.D., Brāhmī with equalised vertical lines.”<sup>1</sup>

In his fresh contribution to the subject, Chanda has not touched the question of the Nanaghat or the Hathigumpha inscriptions. His previous conclusions on the arrangement of Brāhmī inscriptions was vitiated by the comparison of Northern inscriptions with those from the country to the south of the Narmada and the Vindhyas. Palaeographical examination is not possible with inscriptions lying more than a thousand miles apart. Such examinations are possible only in the case of a particular group of inscriptions from a particular locality ; e.g., Kharoṣṭhi inscriptions from the Panjab and Afghanistan, but not in the case of Indian Kharoṣṭhi inscriptions with those discovered in Central Asia ; and Northern Brāhmī inscriptions discovered in the region between Patna and Mathurā. Therefore Chanda's classification of votive inscriptions from Sanchi is perfectly accurate. The analysis of the characters of the Nanaghat and the Hathigumpha inscriptions will show that Chanda's latest classification is also wrong. The general tendencies of transitional forms are to be overdeveloped in one area and very slow in development in another. Let us take, for example, the inscription of a certain descendant of the first Śuṅga emperor Puṣyamitra discovered at Ayodhya. This inscription mentions Puṣyamitra as a *senāpati* but not a king. It purports to record the erection of *ketana* by one of his descendants.<sup>2</sup> The characters of this inscription fall into the fourth variety of Mr. Chanda's recent classification, but can the inscription be placed in the first century A.D.? Will Rai Bahadur Ramaprasad Chanda compare the characters of Ayodhya-inscription with the Śuṅga *toraṇa* inscription from Bharhut and the Besnagar pillar inscription of the year 12 from the coronation of Mahārāja Bhāgavata? The Besnagar Garuḍa pillar inscription of Heliodorus, the ambassador of the Greek king, Antialkidas, was placed by Chanda immediately after the Nagarjuni and Barabar Cave inscriptions of Daśaratha. He placed too much reliance on numismatic evidence. The mistake of such a procedure has been proved by Prof. E. J. Rapson who places Antialkidas in 90 B.C., thus making him a century later than Puṣyamitra.<sup>3</sup> I reserve the comparison of the Śuṅga inscriptions from Ayodhya, Kosambi, Bharhut, and Besnagar for a future occasion. But a glance at the facsimiles of the Ayodhya and Besnagar inscriptions will prove to the most casual reader that Chanda's most recent classification is also wrong.

<sup>1</sup> *Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society*, Vol. XI, 1925, pp. 71-77.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. X, 1924, pp. 202-08 : Vol. XIII, 1927, pp. 247-49.

<sup>3</sup> *Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I, p. 700.

The analysis of the characters of the Hathigumpha and Nanaghat inscriptions prove that the Hathigumpha inscription cannot be later than the Nanaghat inscription. The use of certain older form in the Nanaghat inscription may seem to indicate that they are older indeed than the Hathigumpha record but it should be remembered that the Nanaghat inscription shows the use of a very large number of Kharopay or early Kharo forms side-by-side with older ones. Such survival of early forms may happen to occur away from the center of a district or India will prove to be veritable proof for the年代。 Though the Hathigumpha and Nanaghat inscription, so far as their so-called characters in form indicate, their date cannot be far distant from each other, but in the character itself the two records should be placed in different strata.

*Note:—The Author of this paper died at the early age of 46 years, on Friday 23rd May, 1930, at Calcutta, on the very day that first order was given on the press.—R.P.*





A



Ā



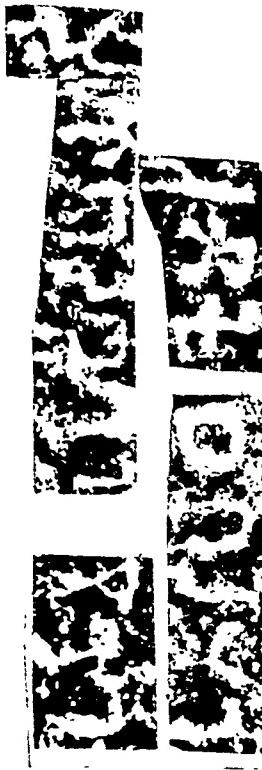
I



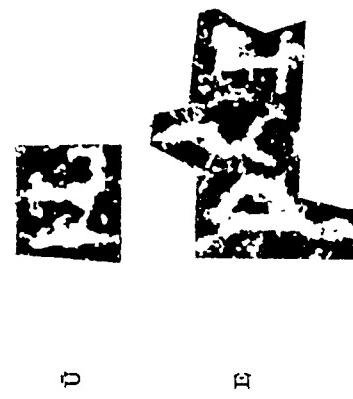
I







U

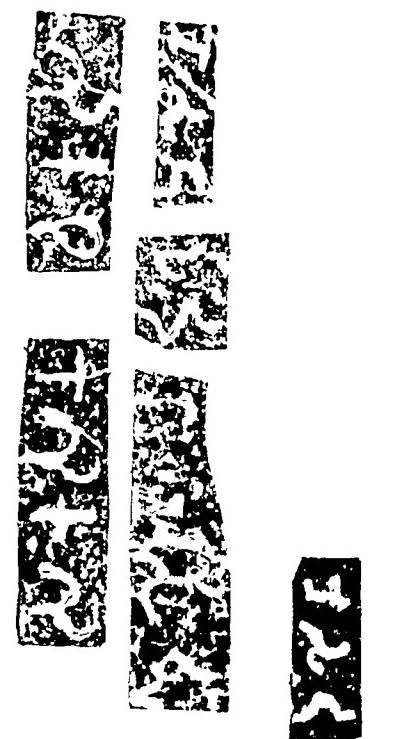


O



E

## CONSONANTS.



KA

KHA







GA



5



二



三



211



14



T4



THE  
AHL





## CONSONANTS (continued).

HARITGUMPIA

NANAGHAT.

M.A.S.B., XI.



NA



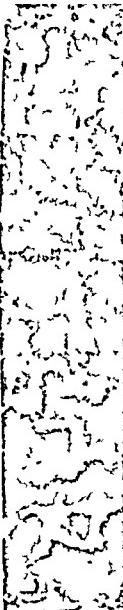
NA



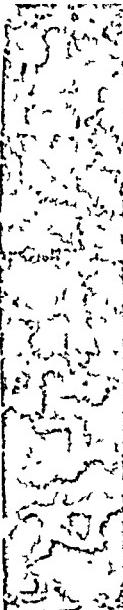
TA



THA



DA



DA



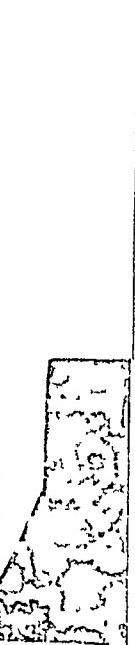
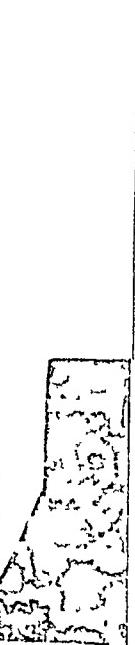
DHA



DHA



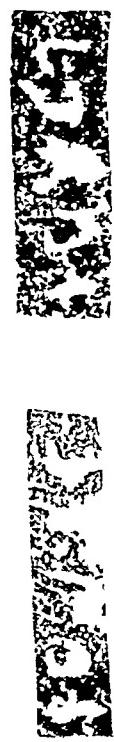
NA



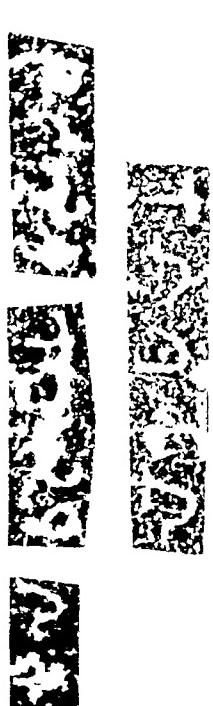
NA







RA



LA



VA



SA







HA



१८१





		Price RS. A. P.
VII.	<i>The Viviparous Water-Snail of Lake Biwa, Japan.</i> —By N. ANNANDALE. <i>Mysidacea, Tanatidea</i>	
	and Isopoda.—By W. M. TATTERSALL	3 6 0
VIII.	<i>Amphipoda with notes on an Additional Species of Isopoda.</i> —By W. M. TATTERSALL	3 6 0
IX.	<i>The Fish of the Tai Sap, Parts I and II.</i> —By S. L. HORA.	
	<i>Report on the Fish of the Tai-Hu.</i> —By HENRY W. FOWLER.	3 6 0
* X.	<i>Revision of the Japanese Species of the Genus Corbicula.</i> —By BAINI PRASHAD.	
	<i>The Amphipoda of Tai Sap.</i> —By CHAS. CHILTON. <i>Index to scientific names</i>	1 2 0
Volume Complete (1916-1925). Title and Index issued (dated 1925).		
[Complete volumes available. Loose numbers: all available except Nos. 2 and 10.]		

### Vol. VII

* I.	<i>The Ormuri or Bargistā Language, an account of a Little-known Erani Dialect.</i> —By SIR G. A. GRIERSON	4 8 0
II.	<i>Révision des Champignons appartenant au Genre Nocardia.</i> —Par le Capitaine DE MELLO et DR. J. F. ST. ANTONIO FERNANDES	1 11 0
III.	<i>The Origins and Ethnological Significance of Indian Boat Designs.</i> —By JAMES HORNEll	7 14 0
IV.	<i>Introduction to the Study of the Fauna of an Island in the Chilka Lake.</i> —By N. ANNANDALE. With a List of the Plants.—By V. NARAYANASWAMI and H. G. CARTER	5 1 0
V.	<i>Vocabulary of Peculiar Vernacular Bengali Words.</i> —By F. E. PARGITER	4 8 0

Volume Complete (1918-1923). Title and Index issued (dated 1923).

[Complete volumes available. Loose numbers: all available except No. 1.]

### Vol. VIII

I.	<i>Ismailītīca.</i> —By W. IVANOW	2 13 0
* II.	<i>The Prakrit Dhātva-ādēśas.</i> —By SIR GEORGE ABRAHAM GRIERSON	3 15 0
* III.	<i>The Boats of the Ganges. The Fishing Methods of the Ganges.</i> —By JAMES HORNEll	2 13 0
IV.	<i>Plant and Animal Designs in the Mural Decoration of an Uriya Village.</i> —By N. ANNANDALE.	4 8 0
	<i>A Working Model of the Ganges in a Temple in Ganjam.</i> —By N. ANNANDALE.	
V.	<i>Algae of the Loktak Lake.</i> —By PAUL BRÜHL and KALIPADA BISWAS	7 5 0
VI.	<i>Chemistry in Iraq and Persia in the 10th Century A.D.</i> —By H. E. STAPLETON, the late R. F. AZO, and M. HIDĀYAT HUSAIN	5 1 0
VII.	<i>A Persian Translation of the Eleventh Century Arabic Alchemical treatise 'Ain as-Šan'ah wa 'Ain as-Šan'ah.</i> —By MAQBUL AHMED and B. B. DATTA	1 11 0

Volume Complete (1922-29). Title and Index issued (dated 1930).

[Complete volumes available. Loose numbers: all available except Nos. 2 and 3.]

### Vol. IX

(Geographic and Oceanographic Research in Indian Waters)

By R. B. SEYMOUR SEWELL

I.	<i>The Geography of the Andaman Sea-Basin</i>	3 15 0
II.	<i>A study of the nature of the Sea-bed and of the deep-sea deposits of the Andaman Sea and Bay of Bengal</i>	2 4 0
III.	<i>Maritime Meteorology in Indian Seas</i>	2 13 0
IV.	<i>The Temperature and Salinity of the Coastal Waters of the Andaman Sea</i>	2 13 0
V.	<i>Temperature and Salinity of the Surface-Waters of the Bay of Bengal and Andaman Sea.</i>	5 10 0

In preparation:

VI. *The Temperature and Salinity of the Deep-Water of the Bay of Bengal and Andaman Sea.*

In Progress (1925- ).

[In progress. Loose numbers: all available.]

### Vol. X

(Studies in Santal Medicine and connected Folklore)

By The Rev. P. O. BOODING

I.	<i>The Santals and Disease</i>	5 1 0
II.	<i>Santal Medicine</i>	10 11 0

In Progress (1925- ).

[In progress. Loose numbers: all available.]

### Vol. XI

I.	<i>Diaries of Two Tours in the Unadministered Area East of the Naga Hills.</i> —By J. H. HUTTON	11 13 0
II.	<i>The Language of the Mahā-Naya-Prakāśa.</i> —By SIR GEORGE A. GRIERSON	2 4 0
III.	<i>The Palaeography of the Hathigumpha and the Nanaghat Inscriptions.</i> —By R. D. BANERJI	4 8 0

In Progress (1929- ).

Further Papers accepted for the Memoirs—

*Algal Flora of the Chilka Lake.*—By KALIPADA BISWAS. (In the Press.)

*Cat's Cradles.*—By JAMES HORNEll.

N.B.—Numbers marked with an (\*) are sold out.

